



National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness

International Perspectives on Homelessness and Mental Illness

November 2003

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International

Order #: 7214

Authors: Abdul-Hamid, W., Cooney, C.

Title: Homelessness, Mental Illness, and the Law.

Source: Medicine, Society and the Law 37(4): 341-344, 1997. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews British legislation dealing with homeless people's social, civil, and legal problems. The authors describe the legislation's historic and social background, including a section on psychiatric disorders within this group. Legislation relevant to homeless people in general, and the homeless mentally ill in particular, is reviewed, including the recently introduced court diversion schemes.

Order #: 7921

Authors: Abdul-Hamid, W., Stansfeld, S., Wykes, T.

Title: The Homeless Clients of a Community Psychiatric Nursing Service in Inner London: 1. Demographic Characteristics and Presenting Problems.

Source: International Journal of Social Psychiatry 44(3): 157-163, 1998. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the records of Community Psychiatric Nursing service (CPNs) clients over a period of two years were analyzed. The clients had been classified into "homeless" and "home-based" according to their accommodation. The two groups were then compared in respect to their sociodemographics and presenting mental health problems. The CPNs' homeless clients were more likely to be unemployed, single, and from an ethnic minority. The presenting mental health problems as assessed by the CPN showed more mood related and less psychotic problems in comparison with psychiatrists' diagnoses. The CPN assessment of the presenting assessment revealed low agreement with homeless clients. The authors discuss the implications of the findings for the recording system and the service (authors).

Order #: 7922

Authors: Abdul-Hamid, W., Stansfeld, S., Wykes, T.

Title: The Homeless Clients of a Community Psychiatric Nursing Service in Inner London: 2. Referral Process and Main Intervention.

Source: International Journal of Social Psychiatry 44(3): 164-169, 1998. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the records of Community Psychiatric Nursing service (CPNs) clients over a period of two years were analyzed. The clients had been classified into "homeless" and "home-based" according to their accommodation. The referral process and the CPN intervention were compared in the two groups. The homeless clients had different referral patterns, different types of care provided, and had less time spent with them even when control for the type of problems they were presenting was made. The difference is believed to be due to the multiplicity and severity of clients' problems that the recording system was not designed to record. Also, since most of the homeless clients had been referred by informal services that made 'inappropriate referrals' to the CPNs who then needed to refer these clients to another service. These findings support the fact that homeless people need multi-disciplinary mental health services to meet their complex needs (authors).

International

Order #: 1110

Authors: Alder, C.

Title: **Victims of Violence: The Case of Homeless Youth.**

Source: The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology 24: 1-14, 1991. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Abstract: This study explored the nature and extent of violent victimization among 51 homeless youth under the age of 18 in Australia. Data suggest that most of the sample had been forced to leave home at an early age because of major conflicts with their parents which frequently involved physical and/or sexual violence. Almost two-thirds had been physically assaulted and half had been sexually assaulted in the previous 12 months, with major differences in the nature of the violent experiences for the young men and women in terms of the relationship to the perpetrator, the location of the assault, and the motivation. Findings indicate that homeless youth are frequently the victims of violence, and suggest the need to confront law and order campaigns which attempt to represent homeless youth simply as a threat to other members of the general public.

Order #: 5606

Authors: Aubry, T.D., Tefft, B., Currie, R.F.

Title: **Public Attitudes and Intentions Regarding Tenants of Community Mental Health Residences Who Are Neighbors.**

Source: Community Mental Health Journal 31(1): 39-52, 1995. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Abstract: A mail survey was conducted on a representative sample of 345 households in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to examine public attitudes and behavioral intentions regarding tenants in community mental health residences in the neighborhood. The primary objective of the study was to investigate the effects of labeling associated with the following three factors: (1) patients' residence (institutional vs. neighborhood residence); (2) level of disability (mild vs. severe); and (3) gender of neighbors. Results show that level of disability affected community residents' attitudes toward close neighboring, while place of residence showed no effect. The study extends previous research by suggesting high levels of receptiveness on the part of community residents to having community mental health residents as neighbors. Implications of the findings for improving the neighborhood integration of tenants in community mental health residences are discussed.

Order #: 8958

Authors: Bhugra, D.

Title: **Homelessness and Mental Health**

Source: Cambridge, Great Britain: Cambridge University Press, 1996. (Book: 327 pages)

Abstract: This volume began the dialogue on the clinical, social, and psychological needs of homeless individuals in England. Beginning with an overview of homelessness and special groups, such as the young, families, women, criminals, and the mentally ill, the book goes on to study services in place for the homeless and explores an international perspective, drawing on specific examples from various developed countries such as Denmark, Germany, Ireland, America, and Australia. Finally, the book covers policy and evaluation and draws conclusions on the topics discussed.

Available From: The Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge UK CB2 1RP

International

Order #: 11325

Authors: Bridgman, R.

Title: A Safe Haven for Chronically Homeless Women: A Model Program in Toronto.

Source: International Journal of Mental Health 30(2): 79-89, 2001. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: This case study of an innovative pilot project for chronically homeless women in Toronto, Canada, contributes to knowledge about how women who are homeless survive life on the streets and about the everyday practices that frontline staff employ in work with these women. The findings further understanding of the multiple, subtle, and shifting levels of distrust and trust involved in work with women who are chronically homeless with mental illness (author).

Order #: 12077

Authors: Brunt, D., Hansson, L.

Title: A Comparison of the Psychosocial Environment of Two Types of Residences for Persons with Severe Mental Illness: Small Congregate Community Residences and Psychiatric Inpatient Settings.

Source: International Journal of Social Psychiatry 48(4): 243-252, 2002. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This article is based on a study done in Sweden, which showed that the psychosocial environment differs between two types of settings. Residents and staff in small congregate residences rated higher levels of autonomy and lower levels of practical orientation, anger, aggression, order and organization than patients and staff in inpatient settings. In this cross-sectional study, the real version of the Community Oriented Program Environmental Scale (COPEs) was administered to residents, patients and staff members. According to the authors, the psychosocial environment profiles for psychiatric settings in different phases of the care process may vary (authors).

Order #: 8460

Authors: Buhrich, N., Hodder, T., Teesson, M.

Title: Prevalence of Cognitive Impairment Among Homeless People in Inner Sydney.

Source: Psychiatric Services 51(4): 520-521, 2000. (Journal Article: 2 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the prevalence of cognitive impairment among a cohort of homeless men and women randomly selected from the dining rooms of the seven largest hostels offering emergency shelter in inner Sydney, Australia. A total of 204 subjects (155 men and 49 women) were interviewed, of whom 20 (10%) showed evidence of cognitive impairment as assessed by the Mini Mental State Examination. Subject with cognitive impairment were significantly older than those without impairment (mean ages of 57 and 41, respectively). The authors state that the reasons for cognitive impairment among homeless individuals are complex and remain to be elucidated (authors).

Order #: 5616

Authors: Buhrich, N., Teesson, M.

Title: Impact of a Psychiatric Outreach Service for Homeless Persons With Schizophrenia.

Source: Psychiatric Services 47(6): 644-646, 1996. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: Since 1988, a 24-hour psychiatric outreach service has been in operation in the inner city of Sydney, Australia, to provide services to homeless individuals. A total of 506 homeless persons with schizophrenia were referred to the outreach service between April 1988 and mid-1992. Ninety-one of these individuals failed to attend. Hospitalization data were collected for the four years before and the four years after each individual's referral to the service. After the introduction of the service, the rate and duration of psychiatric hospital admissions for residents with schizophrenia who were treated by the outreach service decreased significantly, whereas those who failed to attend showed no such decrease (authors).

International

Order #: 2910

Authors: Carlson, H.

Title: Women and Homelessness in Ireland.

Source: The Irish Journal of Psychology 11(1): 68-76, 1990. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This article examines homelessness among women in Ireland. Research suggests that most homeless women leave their homes because of domestic violence and/or sexual abuse. The author argues that Catholic attitudes toward marriage may force many women to endure intolerable settings and make appropriate services either non-existent or inaccessible. A needs assessment and evaluation of current services for homeless women in Ireland is also provided.

Order #: 2908

Authors: Carlson, H.M.

Title: A Needs Assessment of Homeless Women in Ireland.

Source: The Community Psychologist 24(1): 6-8, 1990. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: According to the author, aside from the traditional homeless older alcoholic male, there are now more homeless women and children in Ireland. The majority of homeless Irish women and girls report that they left home to escape violence and/or sexual abuse, yet Ireland's powerful Catholic tradition makes it difficult for these women to seek out services. Because of these factors, there is a strong need for skilled psychological counseling. This paper provides a needs assessment and evaluation of current services for homeless Irish women (author).

Order #: 11685

Authors: Christian, J., Armitage, C.J.

Title: Attitudes and Intentions of Homeless People Towards Service Provision in South Wales.

Source: British Journal of Social Psychology 41(2): 219 - 231, 2002. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: This article uses the theory of planned behavior (TPB) as a framework to investigate homeless people's participation in outreach service programs. The authors focus on two issues: first, the utility of social cognition models in explaining the relationship between demographic variables and behavior in homelessness research; second, the direct effects of norms on behavior and the extent to which work on social groups might usefully extend research on models such as the TPB to aid understanding of behavior amongst stigmatized populations (authors).

Order #: 8076

Authors: Clarkson, P., McCrone, P., Sutherby, K., Johnson, C., Johnson, S., Thornicroft, G.

Title: Outcomes and Costs of a Community Support Worker Service for the Severely Mentally Ill.

Source: Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica 99(3): 196-106, 1999. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: In this article the authors evaluate the effects of a community support worker (CSW) service in South London. A sample of patients with severe mental illness receiving the service was assessed over a six-month period in order to examine the effects of continuing use of CSWs on outcomes, service use and costs. During the study period there were improvements in outcome reflecting service satisfaction, needs, quality of life, and social behavior. While provision of the CSW service did not lead to extra total service costs, service use and cost data suggest that CSWs are associated with the substitution of in-patient use by community-based services (authors).

Order #: 8837

Authors: Cloke, P.

Title: Homelessness and Rurality: 'Out-of-Place' in Purified Space?

Source: Environment and Planning: Society and Space 18(6): 715-735, 2000. (Journal Article: 21 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses the apparent failure to couple together the constructs of "rurality" and "homelessness", and proposes a critical deconstruction of this failure with an emphasis on the problem in the United Kingdom. Three lines of argument are employed. First, there are a range of physical and material reasons why rural and urban spaces have varying qualities for hiding or revealing people who are homeless, and why the embodied experiences of homelessness have varying geographies. Second, there are a series of obstacles that exist within the practices, thoughts, and discourses of rural dwellers themselves, which lead them to deny homelessness exists in their place. Third, normalized conceptualizations about rurality and homelessness often serve to separate the two concepts, and contribute to the assumption that homelessness is an urban phenomenon which is rendered invisible in rural places (author).

Order #: 8925

Authors: Cloke, P., Milbourne, P., Widdowfield, R.

Title: Interconnecting Housing, Homelessness, and Rurality: Evidence from Local Authority Homelessness Officers in England and Wales.

Source: Journal of Rural Studies 17(1): 99-111, 2001. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: This article investigates the discursive and practical policy issues relating to homelessness in rural areas of England and Wales. It begins with the argument that such homelessness does represent a significant but under-emphasized problem in rural areas. The authors suggest a number of ways in which rural homelessness is less visible than its urban counterpart, relating to the morphology of rural areas, social-cultural constructs of idyllic rural living, and conceptual assumptions which render homelessness as out-of-place in purified rural settings. The authors then report on findings from a survey of local authority homelessness officers in England and Wales and in-depth interviews with officers in the counties of Somerset and Gloucestershire (authors).

Order #: 8839

Authors: Cloke, P., Milbourne, P., Widdowfield, R.

Title: The Geographies of Homelessness in Rural England.

Source: Regional Studies 35(1): 23-37, 2001. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Abstract: Relatively little attention has been given to the geographies of homelessness in rural England, still less to the nature and scale of homelessness in rural areas. In this article, the authors draw on analyses of unpublished official statistics on local homelessness and a national survey of local authorities to investigate the geographies of homelessness in rural England. In particular, the authors present findings on three key components of rural homelessness: the changing scale and profile of this homelessness; local authority practices for dealing with homelessness; and the ways in which the scales of homelessness in rural areas may remain under-counted within official homelessness statistics (authors).

Order #: 8753

Authors: Cloke, P., Milbourne, P., Widdowfield, R.

Title: **Change but No Change: Dealing with Homelessness Under the 1996 Housing Act.**

Source: Housing Studies 15(5): 739-756, 2000. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the impacts of the 1996 Housing Act on homelessness policy and practice in England and Wales. It begins by setting out the national context within which the Act was framed, highlighting some key motivations for reforming homelessness legislation and responses to the proposed changes. Attention is then given to the principal provisions of the 1996 Act. The main body of the paper draws on a national survey of, and in-depth interviews with local authority homelessness officers to explore the impact of the Act on local homelessness policies and practices, on homeless households, and on the extent to which homelessness is regarded as a problem. The article concludes by looking at the changes in dealing with homelessness introduced by the current Labour Government and at the additional measures required for the problem to be effectively tackled (authors).

Order #: 8501

Authors: Cloke, P., Widdowfield, R.C., Milbourne, P.

Title: **The Hidden and Emerging Spaces of Rural Homelessness.**

Source: Environment and Planning 32(1): 77-90, 2000. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Abstract: This article explores key issues bound up with the existence of homelessness in rural England. The article begins with a discussion of spatialized representations of homelessness and privileged constructions of rural spaces in England which together act to obscure visibilities of rural homelessness in a range of discursive environments. The authors then examine ways in which such representations and constructions impact on and connect with local experiences of rural homelessness by drawing on some key findings from recent research. Three main issues concerning visibilities and invisibilities of homelessness in rural spaces are considered: visibilities accorded to certain manifestations of rural homelessness through discourses of official statistics; a series of invisibilities associated with localized representations and experiences of homelessness in rural areas; and the ways in which rural homelessness emerges and becomes obvious in spaces that may be described as nonrural (authors).

Order #: 2611

Authors: Cohen, C.I.

Title: **Down and Out in New York and London: A Cross-National Comparison of Homelessness.**

Source: Hospital and Community Psychiatry 45(8):769-776, 1994. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: This article describes a study that compared homelessness in New York City and London in order to: (1) examine the relative roles of individual pathology and structural forces in causing homelessness; (2) analyze the effect of sociopolitical and cultural differences on policy decisions toward solving homelessness; (3) and examine the effect of broader structural forces on service programs for the homeless. The results indicate that characterizations of homelessness as a trait rather than a state reflect the tensions between social justice, public concepts, and a nation's economic resources. According to the authors, the numbers of homeless people, including those with mental illnesses, primarily reflect structural factors such as the availability of low-cost housing and public benefits. In both countries, efforts have been made to use the voluntary sector to serve the homeless, although it has been used much more extensively in Britain (author).

International

Order #: 7980

Authors: Cohen, C.I., Crane, M.

Title: **Old and Homeless in London and New York City: A Cross-National Comparison.**

Source: In Bhugra, D. (ed.), Homelessness and Mental Health. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 150-169, 1996. (Book Chapter: 20 pages)

Abstract: Persons aged 50 and over are estimated to comprise about one fifth of the homeless population in New York City, and nearly one third of the homeless in London. This chapter examines and compares these two cross-national populations. The authors' use this comparison to discuss the following: (1) the proportionate contribution to the causes of homelessness of individual pathology and behavior versus socio-political (structural) forces; (2) the effect of political, economic, and cultural differences on creating policies for the solution of homelessness; and (3) the ability of innovative, model programs to successfully address the problems of the homeless and the effect of broader structural forces on such programs.

Order #: 10110

Authors: Cohen, C.I., Skolovsku, J., Crane, M.

Title: **Aging, Homelessness, and the Law.**

Source: International Journal of Law and Psychiatry 24(2-3): 1-15, 2001. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews the relationship of the law to aging and homelessness. It reviews the historical effects of political and moral economy, the criminalization of homelessness, and movements for social justice and civil rights. Then it examines how current statutes affect the composition of older homeless persons, and finally it illustrates how the law can be used to reduce homelessness among older people. This article defines "older" among homeless persons as age 50 and over. The authors' use perspectives from the United States and Great Britain to amplify these points.

Order #: 7128

Authors: Conseil National De L'Information Statistique.

Title: **Towards a Better Understanding of the Homeless and Exclusion From Housing.**

Source: Paris, France: CNIS Actualities Du Conseil National De L'Information Statistique 17, 1996. (Newsletter: 4 pages)

Abstract: This article presents recommendations made by a working group on homelessness in France who examined three specific aspects in order to determine how homelessness is defined and how a person becomes excluded from housing. Surveys were conducted of homeless people themselves, on the obstacles to obtaining housing by low-income households, and on households threatened with eviction. The housing stock was also assessed to determine accessibility of housing for low-income populations. The group provides recommendations for gaining a better understanding of exclusion from housing and makes proposals for carrying this out based on their experiences.

Authors: Coumans, M., Sreen, M.

Title: Drug Use and the Role of Homelessness in the Process of Marginalization.

Source: Substance Use and Misuse 38(3-6): 311-338, 2003. (Journal Article: 26 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the authors assert that the marginalization theory of life histories implies that drug users who are considered as marginalized manifest more serious social, economical, physical, and psychological problems than nonmarginalized drug users. The degree of marginalization is assumed to be an indicator of homelessness. The theory argues that homelessness is a stage in the life of a user that is associated with the loss of control of use. In this paper the effects of the dimensions of marginalization on homelessness are reported. The marginalization theory emerged from ethnographic fieldwork research among the drug users population in Parkstad Limburg, the Netherlands. Ethnographic fieldwork is often restricted to a (selective observed) part of the total population. To verify whether the marginalization theory was valid for the total unknown population, we used quantitative data obtained in 1999 by a two-mode network sample. As a conclusion homelessness was more likely to be present among marginalized than nonmarginalized drug users (authors).

Authors: Crane, M., Warnes, A.M.

Title: Older People and Homelessness: Prevalence and Causes.

Source: Topics in Geriatric Rehabilitation 16(4): 1-14, 2001. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the prevalence and causes of homelessness among older people. It reviews the histories of a sample of older people in Britain who slept on the streets and stayed in temporary hostels. Some had become homeless for the first time in old age, having been married and worked for many years. Others had spent most of their adult lives in hostels or on the streets. Different events and states triggered and contributed to homelessness at various stages of the life course. Although homelessness generally is associated with shortages of low-cost rented housing, unemployment, and poverty, among our informants personal and psychosocial factors had a dominant role (authors).

Order #: 11447

Authors: Dachner, N., Tarasuk, V.

Title: Homeless "Squeegee Kids": Food Insecurity and Daily Survival.

Source: Social Science & Medicine 54, 1039-1049, 2002. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: Current knowledge about food insecurity in North America is largely based on research with low-income households. Much less is known about the food experiences of homeless people, a group who are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. This study explored the food experiences of street youth, one of the fastest growing segments of the homeless population in Canada. To gain an in-depth understanding of food insecurity with the context of daily life, ethnographic research was undertaken with street youth at one inner-city drop-in center in Toronto, Canada. Results of this study reveal that street youth's access to food was precarious amidst the instability and chaos of street life. The day-to-day lives of the street youth encountered in this study were characterized by a constant struggle to find safe, secure shelter, generate income, and obtain sufficient food. In this context, food was a precious commodity. Food access was inextricably linked to and contingent upon conditions of health, shelter, and income. Food access was precarious since everyday food sources-purchased food and charitable food assistance-were ultimately insecure. "Squeegeeing" (washing car windows), the primary source of income for youth in the study, was dependent on the weather, political and public will, and youth's physical health, and thus did not generate enough money to continuously meet basic food needs. Charitable food assistance was considered poor quality and was associated with food sickness. The often unsavoury atmosphere of charitable food programs, their locations, capacity, and idiosyncratic rules, policies and hours of operation also affected access. Findings from this study extend the current understanding of food insecurity to homeless youth and offer insight into current responses to hunger and homelessness (authors).

Order #: 1120

Authors: Daly, G.

Title: Local Programs Designed to Address the Homelessness Crisis: A Comparative Assessment of the United States, Canada, and Britain.

Source: Urban Geography 12(2):177-193, 1991. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

Abstract: This article summarizes an examination of programs for homeless individuals and families in the United States, Canada, and Britain. Its primary objective is to describe and compare the strategies and the types of programs that have been developed in the three countries. It suggests that a comprehensive array of projects and services, including permanent housing, is required to address the complex and pervasive problems associated with homelessness.

Order #: 2226

Authors: Daly, G.

Title: Health Implications of Homelessness: Reports from Three Countries.

Source: Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare 17(1): 111-125, 1990. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: This paper discusses the health implications of homelessness in the context of problems discovered and remedies proposed in three countries: Britain, Canada, and the United States. The findings, particularly with respect to programmatic responses, are selective. Based upon personal observation over the past four years, they are intended, however, to offer a glimpse at the range of projects that have evolved in the three countries during the eighties (author).

International

Order #: 11690

Authors: David, B., Snijders, T.A.B.

Title: Estimating the Size of the Homeless Population in Budapest, Hungary.

Source: Quality & Quantity 36(3): 291-302, 2002. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the authors estimate the size of the homeless population in Budapest by using two non-standard sampling methods: snowball sampling and capture-recapture method. Using two methods and three different data sets, the authors conducted a study to compare the methods as well as the results, and suggest some further applications. Apart from the practical purpose of this study, there is a methodological one as well: to use two relatively unknown methods for these estimations (authors).

Order #: 835

Authors: Dear, M. and Wolch, J.

Title: Homelessness in Canada.

Source: In Bourne, L.S. and Ley, D.F. (eds.), The Changing Social Geography of Canadian Cities. Montreal: McGill-Queens Press. Forthcoming, 1990. (Book Chapter: 30 pages)

Abstract: The distribution of homeless people in Canada and the services designed to help them is geographically very uneven. The authors explore the role of geography in the genesis of the current crisis and in the generation of solutions to aid the homeless. They also discuss a wide range of non-geographical factors which have played a role in creating homelessness.

Available From: Los Angeles Homelessness Project, Department of Geography, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0255. (COST: \$3.50)

Order #: 8734

Authors: Dowding, K., King, D.

Title: Rooflessness in London.

Source: Policy Studies Journal 28(2): 365-381, 2000. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

Abstract: This article analyzes the causes of homelessness in London, focusing on central government policy change at a time when London, atypically among major cities, had no overarching metropolitan government. The authors state that the creation of multiple quasi-governmental agencies and charities whose responsibilities for homelessness overlap does not help coordination. Many short-term initiatives have been attempted, but solving homelessness may require more radical changes if endemic homelessness is not to be the condition of the post-welfare state (authors).

Order #: 11567

Authors: Edlund, M.J., Wang, P.S., Berglund, P.A., Katz, S.J., Lin, E., Kessler, R.C.

Title: **Dropping Out of Mental Health Treatment: Patterns and Predictors Among Epidemiological Survey Respondents in the United States and Ontario.**

Source: American Journal of Psychiatry 159: 845-851, 2002. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: The authors interviewed individuals treated for self-described mental health problems in the preceding year to examine patterns and predictors associated with dropping out of treatment. Subjects were drawn from respondents to community epidemiological surveys carried out in representative samples of the United States and Ontario populations. Dropouts were those who had left mental health treatment during the prior year for reasons other than symptom improvement. The surveys also assessed potential dropout correlates: sociodemographic characteristics, attitudes about mental health care, disorder type, and treatment received. The proportion of dropouts did not significantly differ between the United States (19.2%) and Ontario (16.9%), nor did the effects the predictors differ significantly between the two samples. Sociodemographic characteristics associated with treatment dropout included low income, young age, and, in the United States, lacking insurance coverage for mental health treatment. Patient attitudes associated without dropout included viewing mental health treatment as relatively ineffective and embarrassment about seeing a mental health provider. Respondents who received both medication and talk therapy were less likely to drop out than those who received single-modality treatments. Mental health treatment dropout is a serious problem, especially among patients who have low income, are young, lack insurance, are offered only single-modality treatments, and have negative attitudes about mental health care. Cost-effective interventions targeting these groups are needed to increase the proportion of patients who complete an adequate course of treatment (authors).

Order #: 5692

Authors: Fitzgerald, M.D.

Title: **Homeless Youths and the Child Welfare System: Implications for Policy and Service.**

Source: Child Welfare 74(3): 717-730, 1995. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Abstract: The author explains that homeless youths lack preparation for independence and later adulthood. Child welfare services in Canada offer little for youths age 16 to 19, and community resources are hard pressed to extend assistance to this challenged population. This article examines child welfare policy and practice in Canada and the plight of homeless youths. A long-term residential program for homeless youths is profiled, and implications and recommendations for child welfare are discussed.

Order #: 8456

Authors: Fitzpatrick, S., Stephens, M.

Title: **Homelessness, Need and Desert in the Allocation of Council Housing.**

Source: Housing Studies 14(4): 413-431, 1999. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the United Kingdom's Housing (Homeless Persons) Act of 1977. To assess the values of the legislation, the authors broaden the debate to review the moral basis underlying all council house allocation. A utility maximizing framework is adopted to clarify the principle of allocation according to need, and it is argued that this is best described as a (revised) principle of allocation by long-term deprivation. The analysis suggests that neither a return to the 1977 ACT nor the system established under the 1996 amendments are satisfactory. Instead, arguments are put forward for a new legal framework for allocations to be established. This would oblige local authorities to assess all households on the basis on long-term housing deprivation. It is also suggested that this system should seek to reduce over-concentration of homeless households on undesirable estates (authors).

Order #: 12840

Authors: Fountain, J., Howes, S., Strang, J.

Title: Unmet Drug and Alcohol Service Needs of Homeless People in London: A Complex Issue.

Source: Substance Use and Misuse 38(3-6): 377-393, 2003. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the authors discuss the little research conducted on the drug use of those who sleep rough (on the streets) in the United Kingdom (UK). During 2000, to fill in the gaps in the knowledge base, researchers at the National Addiction Centre, London, carried out a community survey using a structured questionnaire amongst 389 homeless people recently or currently sleeping rough, in order to investigate their met and unmet drug and alcohol service needs. In total, 265 had a need for drug services and 97 for alcohol services. Over half of the current drug users and 88 of the 264 current alcohol users wanted help with their substance use, but few were currently accessing the appropriate services, other than needle exchanges. The challenge for services is to build these potential clients' motivation to accept health-conferring intervention (authors).

Order #: 5768

Authors: Furnham, A.

Title: Attributions for the Increases in Urban Homelessness.

Source: Journal of Social Behavior and Personality 11(1): 188-199, 1996. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This article describes a study in which 270 British persons rated 45 highly varied attributions for the causes of homelessness. Results show that gender, socioeconomic status, and political party preference were the most powerful predictors of attitudes to homelessness. This study suggests that lay theories of the causes of homelessness are similar to those for the causes of related issues like poverty or unemployment.

Order #: 2907

Authors: Garety, P. and Toms, R.M.

Title: Collected and Neglected: Are Oxford Hostels for the Homeless Filling up with Disabled Psychiatric Patients?

Source: British Journal of Psychiatry 157: 269-272, 1990. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Abstract: This study attempted to assess the severity of psychiatric symptoms among residents of two hostels for homeless individuals in Oxford, England. Hostel staff identified approximately one-third of the total shelter population as having a serious mental illness. Findings also indicated that about half of this group had been referred directly to the shelters from the local psychiatric services. The authors suggest that because hostels are having to care for individuals with serious mental illnesses discharged into the community, the suitability of the services they offer such people should be assessed (authors).

Order #: 2319

Authors: Garside, P.L.

Title: Housing Needs, Family Values and Single Homeless People.

Source: Policy and Politics 21(4): 319-328, 1993. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: This article assesses the significance of recent policy changes in England regarding housing accommodations for single homeless individuals. Changing relationships between central government, statutory bodies, local authorities and housing associations since the 1970s are discussed as well as the impact of the Housing Corporation's Hostels Initiative, which was initiated in the 1980s. The extent to which the accommodations provided met the needs of single homeless people, and the broader question of the future of housing associations in the provision of housing for this population are also examined (author).

International

Order #: 12527

Authors: Gill, B., Meltzer, H., Hinds, K.

Title: **The Prevalence of Psychiatric Morbidity Among Homeless Adults.**

Source: International Review of Psychiatry 15: 134-140, 2003. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: This bulletin presents some key findings about the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity among homeless adults identified in the OPCS surveys of psychiatric morbidity. It describes briefly the survey methods used, and how diagnoses of neuroses, psychoses, alcohol, and drug dependence were derived. The main aim is to describe differences in prevalence rates among the population defined as homeless (authors).

Order #: 5925

Authors: Grace, M., Romeril, B.

Title: **The Youth Homelessness Taskforce in Melton.**

Source: Community Development Journal 29(3): 257-267, 1994. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This article describes the rapidly developing outer urban community of Melton, Australia, and the work of the Youth Homelessness Taskforce in Melton. The authors characterize the work as community intervention, place this approach within the context of other approaches to community work, and analyze its impact on the community. The three crucial components of the taskforce include: (1) a staff of five professional workers to provide direct services to young people and their families, and to work with community agencies to develop new approaches to preventing and alleviating youth homelessness; (2) funding for innovative projects developed by these community agencies; and (3) a Local Advisory Committee made up of local people with knowledge and expertise in areas relevant to homeless young people, used as a vehicle to advise the Youth Homelessness Taskforce on its operations.

Order #: 8813

Authors: Halliday, S.

Title: **Institutional Racism in Bureaucratic Decision-Making: A Case Study in the Administration of Homelessness Law.**

Source: Journal of Law and Society 27(3): 449-471, 2000. (Journal Article: 23 pages)

Abstract: This article reports findings from an ethnographic research project which investigated the influence of judicial review experiences on the decision making process of three heavily litigated local government agencies. The research focused on the administration of homelessness law in local government in England.

Order #: 821

Authors: Heilman, J. and Dear, M.J.

Title: **Homelessness: A Comparison of National Experiences.**

Source: Los Angeles, CA: University of Southern California, 1988. (Report: 79 pages)

Abstract: The ranks of the homeless have become larger and more diverse. Besides inadequate housing, the only commonality among the world's homeless individuals seems to be poverty. On the broader scale, however, when comparing the homeless experiences among nations, other commonalities emerge that correlate certain political actions, economic trends, and societal changes with patterns of homelessness. This paper collates and compares information on the dimensions and causes of homelessness in countries representing five continents including Asia, Africa, Latin America, Australia, Britain and Canada. Included in the descriptions are similarities that might suggest how and where modeling is and is not appropriate (Heilman, J. and Dear, M.J., 1988).

Available From: Los Angeles Homelessness Project, Department of Geography, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0255. (COST: \$6.50)

International

Order #: 2842

Authors: Herrman, H.

Title: Homelessness and Severe Mental Disorders.

Source: Canberra, Australia: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1991. (Monograph: 26 pages)

Abstract: This report provides a review of recent surveys and studies concerning the service needs of homeless people in the United States, Britain and Australia to help planners and providers address the need for accessible and comprehensive services in a variety of settings. The relationship between homeless individuals with mental disorders and the provision of acceptable and accessible primary care services is examined. Recommendations are presented concerning ways in which services can adapt, become more flexible in a variety of settings, and help sustain and strengthen the initial contact made by providers with this population (author).

Order #: 2297

Authors: Herrman, H.

Title: A Survey of Homeless Mentally Ill People in Melbourne, Australia.

Source: Hospital and Community Psychiatry 41(12): 1291-1292, 1990. (Journal Article: 2 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses the findings of a survey of homeless individuals with mental illnesses in Melbourne, Australia. Analysis of life charts revealed that for many respondents evidence of a serious mental disorder preceded sustained periods of homelessness or marginal accommodation. In addition, the findings support suggestions that the occurrence of one or more serious mental disorder is a risk factor for homelessness and disaffiliation. The author suggests that how services to individuals with mental illnesses are provided is likely to affect their risk of becoming homeless (author).

Order #: 2843

Authors: Herrman, H., McGorry, P., Bennett, P., Varnavides, K. and Singh, B.

Title: Use of Services by Homeless and Disaffiliated Individuals With Severe Mental Disorders: A Study in Melbourne.

Source: In Cooper, B. and Eastwood, R. (eds.), Primary Health Care and Psychiatric Epidemiology London, UK: Routledge, 1992. (Book Chapter: 20 pages)

Abstract: The objectives of this survey were to estimate the prevalence of serious mental disorders in representative sub-groups of the homeless and disaffiliated populations, aged 60 or under, residing in inner Melbourne, Australia, and to describe their characteristics, as well as their past and present use of services. Findings indicate that 47% of the respondents received a diagnosis of at least one current serious mental illness and 72% received a lifetime diagnosis. In addition, nearly three-quarters reported current contact with primary or mental health services. The authors contend that the problems of homeless people with serious mental disorders will not be alleviated by changes in any single service type or setting, nor by health services alone without attention to major social, welfare and housing issues (authors).

International

Order #: 3171

Authors: Hoggart, K.

Title: **Political Parties and the Implementation of Homeless Legislation by Nonmetropolitan Districts in England and Wales, 1985-90.**

Source: Political Geography 14(1): 59-79, 1995. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

Abstract: This article investigates rates of inquiry into homelessness and the provision of permanent housing for homeless people between April 1985 and March 1990. Examining all nonmetropolitan district councils in England and Wales, the study points to the considerable autonomy that local government has in the implementation of policy on homelessness. It is suggested that this leads to local policies being tied to political values, as well as to local socio-economic and housing conditions. Correlations between local policies and local socio-economic circumstances differ significantly across political parties. Differences between patterns of inquiries into homelessness and the provision of housing for the homeless are also identified (author).

Order #: 7393

Authors: Holley, H.L., Hodges, P., Jeffers, B.

Title: **Moving Psychiatric Patients From Hospital to Community: Views of Patients, Providers, and Families.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 49(4): 513-517, 1998. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: This article examines differences in the perspectives of severely mentally ill patients, their family members, and clinical care providers on key aspects of community-based care in order to inform community service planning and development. A sample of 183 patients being considered for relocation from psychiatric facilities from Alberta, Canada, to community-based care were interviewed, as were their primary clinical care providers and family members of 130 patients. There was a large difference (41%-53%) in responses among family members and patients on a number of questions, and a large difference between all three groups on question about the necessary level of care. The authors conclude that persistently mentally ill residents of psychiatric facilities express clear preferences about key aspects of community care, and these preferences often differ from those of either family or clinical care providers.

Order #: 2127

Authors: Hollingsworth, E.J.

Title: **Falling Through the Cracks: Care of the Chronically Mentally Ill in the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom.**

Source: Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law 17(4):899-928, 1992. (Journal Article: 30 pages)

Abstract: In comparing the development and strength of community-based services for the chronically mentally ill in the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the author analyzes how the structure of each country's general medical system has influenced services for the chronically mentally ill and the extent to which more universal medical care systems are associated with stronger community-based systems for the mentally ill. The author concludes that community-based services are frail and inadequate in all three countries, in each country for different reasons. The specifics of organization of the health care system seem less important in shaping these outcomes than the status of mental health care as a national priority (author).

International

Order #: 11689

Authors: Hutson, S., Jones, S.

Title: Community Self-Build for Young Homeless People: Problems and Potential.

Source: Housing Studies 17(4): 639-656, 2002. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the author's evaluation of the first self-build scheme for disadvantaged young people in Wales is set alongside evaluations of similar schemes set up in England in the 1980's and 90's. Community self-build differs from traditional self-build where individuals, usually with skills and employment, build their houses for ownership. Community self-build is agency-initiated, builders are unskilled and usually work for state benefits and the finished houses belong to a housing association. This article outlines how housing regulations, state benefits and training structures hinder community self-build projects (authors).

Order #: 8496

Authors: Hwang, S.W.

Title: Mortality Among Men Using Homeless Shelters in Toronto, Ontario.

Source: Journal of the American Medical Association 283(16): 2152-2157, 2000. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: This article compares mortality rates among men using homeless shelters and the general population in Toronto and determines whether mortality rates differ significantly among men using homeless shelters in Canadian and U.S. cities. A cohort study was conducted among men aged 18 years or older who used homeless shelters in Toronto from 1995 through 1997, with a mean follow-up of 2.6 years. Results indicated that men using homeless shelters in Toronto were more likely to die than men in the city's general population. In most cases, however, the risk of death was significantly lower for men using homeless shelters in Toronto than for those in the U.S. cities of New York City, Boston, and Philadelphia. The authors state that further study is needed to identify the reasons for this disparity (author).

Order #: 2243

Authors: Kearns, R.A., Smith, C.J. and Abbott, M.W.

Title: Housing Stressors and Persons With Serious Mental Health Problems.

Source: Health and Social Care 263-275: 1993. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This article considers the effect of the housing environment on the well-being of people in the community who have mental health problems. Data were collected in a cross-sectional, two-city sample in two of New Zealand's largest cities, Auckland and Christchurch. Although the findings indicated that the principal housing problem in both cities was overcrowding, coldness, cost and issues of maintenance were also of concern. Respondents could generally cite only passive coping strategies for dealing with these housing problems. In addition, two-fifths of the respondents reported health problems which they perceived were related to their housing problems. The authors contend that policy concerns regarding housing for people with mental illness must move beyond issues of availability and affordability and embrace the quality of housing (authors).

Order #: 1215

Authors: Kearns, R.A., Smith, C.J. and Abbott, M.W.

Title: **Another Day In Paradise? Life on the Margins in Urban New Zealand.**

Source: Social Science Medicine 33(4): 369-379, 1991. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This paper examines the relationship between housing and health with respect to a sample of New Zealand public housing applicants. In the first part of the paper, the notion of incipient homelessness is reviewed, the production of this population in advanced capitalist societies is considered and the social geography of the inadequately housed in New Zealand is surveyed. The second part of the paper presents some of the data collected in a survey of the inadequately housed in Auckland and Christchurch. The results suggest that housing is an important determinant of the health and well-being of this population, but that rehousing the poor should be seen as only one step in addressing inequalities in contemporary urban New Zealand.

Order #: 12111

Authors: Kellett, P., Moore, J.

Title: **Routes to Home: Homelessness and Home-making in Contrasting Societies.**

Source: Habitat International 27(1): 123-141, 2003. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

Abstract: This article explores ways in which processes of home-making and the goal of home may form part of a route to belonging for disadvantaged groups who share a marginalized place in their respective societies. To examine these ideas, data from empirical case studies from two contrasting contexts are presented: homeless young people in London and Dublin, and informal dwellers in Colombia. According to the authors, these cross-disciplinary studies offer insights into how it is possible to move from positions of relative social exclusion towards the goal of home and hence of belonging and acceptance (authors).

Order #: 1008

Authors: Kelly, E., Mitchell, J.C., Smith, S.J.

Title: **Factors in the Length of Stay of Homeless Families in Temporary Accommodation.**

Source: Sociological Review 38(4): 621-633, 1990. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: The authors identify factors related to the length of stay in temporary shelter for a sample of 526 homeless families in Britain. Key factors were the time of the year when the family was admitted into temporary accommodation and the reason for becoming homeless. Those who had been illegally evicted tended to take longer to be rehoused while those with rental or tenant difficulties took less time to be rehoused. Comparative profiles of the study families are included.

Order #: 12528

Authors: Kershaw, A., Singelton, N., Meltzer, H.

Title: **Survey of the Health and Well-being of Homeless People in Glasgow.**

Source: International Review of Psychiatry 15: 141-143, 2003. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: This report presents the results from the ONS Survey of Homeless People in Glasgow. The survey aimed to cover a number of topics including mental health and substance misuse, general health and service use, accommodation, diet, and social functioning. The method of data gathering comprised an interview based on a questionnaire schedule. The sampling procedures were designed to provide a representative sample of all people who are homeless in Glasgow to provide information to assist the planning of services for this group (authors).

International

Order #: 7983

Authors: Kingdon, D.

Title: **Implications of Social Policy.**

Source: In Bhugra, D. (ed.), Homelessness and Mental Health. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 267-279, 1996. (Book Chapter: 13 pages)

Abstract: This chapter examines the role social and health policy have played as a major part in the causation of homelessness among mentally ill individuals, and its potential to alleviate it. The emphasis is placed on policy in the United Kingdom and the United States. Specific policy areas discussed include: housing; employment and social security; emergency shelters; legislation and the criminal justice system; primary health care; and mental health services.

Order #: 8069

Authors: Knapp, M., Hallam, A., Beecham, J., Baines, B.

Title: **Private, Voluntary, or Public? Comparative Cost-Effectiveness in Community Mental Health Care.**

Source: Policy and Politics 27(1): 25-41, 1999. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

Abstract: Two prominent features of mental health policy in the United Kingdom in recent years have been the rundown of hospital provision and the changing of the balance between public and other provider sectors. This article examines the cost, quality of care, and outcome implications. Public, voluntary and private providers of mental health care are compared, based on a long-term study of people moving out of psychiatric hospitals in London. Costs are found to be lowest in the private (for-profit) sector, and highest in the National Health Service (NHS) and consortium (NHS and voluntary sector partnership) sectors. However, quality of care indicators suggest that the lowest cost sector is performing least well, and the highest cost sectors offer the best quality.

Order #: 5931

Authors: Konig, A.

Title: **Vocational Training and Employment for People with Psychosocial Disabilities: An International Perspective.**

Source: Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal 19(4): 79-84, 1996. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: This report attempts to analyze the issue of labor market integration of people with a psychosocial disability from an international perspective. It is based on the experience of the International Labor Office. The article briefly treats: national policy standards, legislative provisions, training and employment opportunities, special support services, program funding and resource mobilization, and the role and qualifications of professionals. It emphasizes the need for fully involving governments, employers, workers' organizations, professionals, and people with disabilities in the development of appropriate policies and programs (author).

Order #: 8457

Authors: Kovess, V., Lazarus, C.M.

Title: The Prevalence of Psychiatric Disorders and Use of Care by Homeless People in Paris.

Source: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology 34(11): 580-587, 1999. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: This article presents a population survey conducted in the city of Paris, France, in the winter of 1996 on a representative sample of 838 homeless people. The sample was relatively young and predominantly male (85%). Forty percent were born outside France, 96% had worked at some time, and one-third reported no resources at all. The lifetime prevalence of psychiatric disorders was 57.9%, while the one-year prevalence was 29.1%. For definite psychotic disorders, prevalence was 16% (lifetime) and 6% (one-year). Generally, the Parisian homeless population had some access to care: in the preceding six months 57.7% of them had been medically attended and 14.2% of these had been hospitalized. The implications for health and social systems are discussed in the light of comparisons with European and North American data (authors).

Order #: 2938

Authors: Labeodan, O.A.

Title: The Homeless in Ibadan.

Source: Habitat International 13(1): 75-85, 1989. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: Homelessness is a phenomenon associated with cities of the Third World, where resources are too limited to supply decent shelter for everyone while at the same time meeting other basic needs. This article describes homelessness in Ibadan, Nigeria. It examines some of the critical issues concerning homelessness in that area including, its dimensions, causes and consequences, as well as the socio-economic characteristics of the homeless individuals themselves. The article also discusses the Nigerian society's perception of homeless people using the city of Ibadan as a case study (author).

Order #: 8571

Authors: Lambert, G., Ricci, P., Harris, R., Deane, F.

Title: Housing Needs of Consumers of Mental Health Services in Rural New South Wales, Australia.

Source: International Journal of Social Psychiatry 46(1): 57-66, 2000. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: A survey of the housing needs of 101 people with mental illness treated by the Central Western Area Mental Health Service were compared with data from the 1994 Australian Housing Study (Australian Bureau of Statistics). The results indicate that people with mental illness want housing similar to Australians in general. However, unemployment or very low incomes may affect their ability to realize their housing choices. Despite very low incomes, most in the survey felt their rent was affordable. Preferences for housing types and factors relating to housing choice are described. The results are discussed in relation to the importance of housing in maintaining mental health (authors).

International

Order #: 1651

Authors: Laws, G.

Title: Emergency Shelter Networks in an Urban Area: Serving the Homeless in Metropolitan Toronto.

Source: Urban Geography 13(2): 99-126, 1992. (Journal Article: 28 pages)

Abstract: A framework for analyzing the structure of urban emergency shelter networks in Toronto, Canada is proposed. The shelter and service network consists of clients, shelters, support services, and a political context shaped by state policies and community attitudes. The example of metropolitan Toronto shows that, while it might be true that there is a need for more permanent housing, there also exists a real need for emergency shelters. Patterns of repeat usage of the shelter network suggest that certain client groups might not have access to all the support services they need. The conclusions argue that urban shelter networks offer an opportunity for geographers to consider more closely the links between housing, policy, and political ideologies (author).

Order #: 3362

Authors: Madianos, M.G.

Title: Recent Advances in Community Psychiatry and Psychosocial Rehabilitation in Greece and the Other Southern European Countries.

Source: The International Journal of Social Psychiatry 40(3): 157-164, 1994. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: During the late 1960s and early 1970s community psychiatry and the transformation of psychiatric services was introduced in several Northern European countries. In Southern Europe, with the exception of Italy, changes in the mental health care delivery system regarding mental health legislation and decentralization of services have only taken place since the mid-1980s. In this article, several issues related to developments in institutional and community psychiatric care in Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain are presented. A comparison is provided between some socioeconomic and psychiatric morbidity indicators and the availability of alternative community based care and rehabilitation in these countries (author).

Order #: 7053

Authors: Malos, E. and Hague, G.

Title: Women, Housing, Homelessness and Domestic Violence.

Source: Women's Studies International Forum 20(3): 397-409, 1997. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: The study described in this article examined homelessness law in the United Kingdom before the passage of the Housing Act (1996) in Britain. It does not bear out the supposition that homeless families, including women escaping from domestic violence and their children, were unfairly favored under the previous legislation. The article argues that the withdrawal in the new Act of the statutory link between homelessness and a lifeline to permanent housing is an example of the ambivalent and contradictory nature of government policy in relation to families and to the social position of women, and is a potentially disastrous development for many women experiencing domestic violence and for their children (authors).

International

Order #: 1562

Authors: Manderscheid, R.W., Rosenstein, M.J.

Title: **Homeless Persons with Mental Illness and Alcohol or Other Drug Abuse: Current Research, Policy, and Prospects.**

Source: Social and Community Psychiatry 5: 273-278, 1992. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews the status of research, policy, and future prospects for homeless persons with co-occurring mental illness and alcohol or other drug problems in the United States and the United Kingdom. The authors find that although progress has been made in the formulation of policy and the development of service models, including outreach and case management components, it is also clear that the homeless population is growing, its composition is changing, and local service providers have not been trained in key features of new service delivery models.

Order #: 11698

Authors: Marpsat, M.

Title: **An Advantage with Limits: The Lower Risk for Women of Becoming Homeless.**

Source: Population: An English Selection 12: 247-292, 2000. (Journal Article: 132 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the author addresses why, in France, women; who are highest in number among the poorest populations, form only a small minority among the homeless, and why are they less likely than men to end up in the street after losing their homes. The author also discusses the effects of social representations of gender roles, and of the power of the mother ideal in French society. This article points out that preferential treatment for mothers is not entirely free of paternalism (author).

Order #: 11699

Authors: Marpsat, M., Firdion, J.M.

Title: **The Homeless in Paris: A Representative Sample Survey of Users of Services for the Homeless.**

Source: Anamov, D., (ed)., Coping with Homelessness: Issues to be Tackled and Best Practices in Europe. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing, 1999. (Book Chapter: 31 pages)

Abstract: This article presents the details of the method used by the Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques (INED) to conduct a survey on a representative sample of people who are homeless using shelter and food services in Paris, in winter 1994-95. The INED survey adopted elements of the sample design and survey methods from American work in this field, and incorporated a number of lessons drawn from these surveys. The sampling method elaborated by INED was applied by another team in winter 1995-96, thereby demonstrating its suitability for generalization (authors).

Order #: 11700

Authors: Marpsat, M., Firdion, J.M., Meron, M.

Title: **The Difficult Past of Homeless Young People.**

Source: Population and Societies 363: 1-4, 2000. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the factors that contribute to, and define the young homeless population in France. The authors examine commonalities this group, such as a modest social background, low educational attainment, complex cultural itineraries, and family problems. The article also compares past experiences among the older and younger respondents of this survey, and summarizes key similarities and differences in the histories of both the younger and older homeless population (authors).

International

Order #: 7949

Authors: Marshall, E.J.

Title: Homeless Women.

Source: In Bhugra, D. (ed.), Homelessness and Mental Health. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 59-77, 1996. (Book Chapter: 19 pages)

Abstract: This chapter examines the available knowledge on homeless women in the United States and the United Kingdom. The author first provides a historical background for homeless women in both the U.S. and the U.K. The author then looks at contemporary homeless women and discusses their general characteristics, the prevalence of mental illness, alcohol and drug problems, and physical illness. The causes of homelessness for women are discussed, as well as services for homeless women. The author states that although the number numbers of homeless women are rising, information is still sparse and more research on their problems and needs is required.

Order #: 1600

Authors: Marshall, E.J., Reed, J.L.

Title: Psychiatric Morbidity in Homeless Women.

Source: British Journal of Psychiatry 160: 761-768, 1992. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: The psychiatric status of 70 homeless women from two direct-access hostels in inner-London was assessed. Detailed sociodemographic, psychiatric and physical illness data were also collected, and where possible, verified from psychiatric and general hospital sources. The authors conclude that current psychiatric provision neglects the needs of homeless women. Forty-five women met DSM-III-R criteria for schizophrenia, but few were in contact with the psychiatric services or in receipt of any treatment. The authors contend that primary-care and specialist facilities for these women need to be multidisciplinary, flexible, community-based and informal (authors).

Order #: 7978

Authors: Marshall, M.

Title: The Severely Mentally Ill in Hostels for the Homeless.

Source: In Bhugra, D. (ed.), Homelessness and Mental Health. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 133-149, 1996. (Book Chapter: 17 pages)

Abstract: This chapter begins by defining what is meant by hostel and shelter accommodation in the United Kingdom. Studies of homeless in the UK are then reclassified into hostel and shelter populations. The findings revealed by this reclassification are then discussed. On the basis of these findings, the authors describe the size of the mentally ill hostel population and the characteristics of its members.

Order #: 7984

Authors: Marshall, M.

Title: Evaluating Services for Homeless People with Mental Disorders: Theoretical and Practical Issues.

Source: In Bhugra, D. (ed.), Homelessness and Mental Health. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 280-296, 1996. (Book Chapter: 17 pages)

Abstract: This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section is a survey of the types of evaluation studies that have been conducted on services for homeless people with mental disorders. The survey pays particular attention to the problems that have arisen in carrying out these studies. Examples from the United Kingdom are used where available. The second section considers how far evaluative studies have provided evidence for the effectiveness of hostels for the homeless.

Order #: 8838

Authors: May, J.

Title: Of Nomads and Vagrants: Single Homelessness and Narratives of Home as Place.

Source: Environment and Planning D: Society and Space 18(6): 737-759, 2000. (Journal Article: 23 pages)

Abstract: The author examines understandings of the concept of "home as place" articulated by single homeless men living in night shelter and hostel accommodation in a large town on the south coast of England. Drawing upon a reconstructive life-history approach, the author sets the understandings of each respondent within the context of mobility which has characterized that respondent's homeless career. In attempting to make sense of respondents' experiences, four contrasting narratives of home as place are outlined, relating to the experiences of the "displaced", the "homesick", those whose lives now move around a "spectral geography", and of the "new nomads" (author).

Order #: 1391

Authors: McCarthy, B. and Hagan, J.

Title: Homelessness: A Criminogenic Situation?

Source: British Journal of Criminology 31(4): 393-410, 1991. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Abstract: Criminologists have been reluctant to pursue the idea that situational factors encourage criminal activity. Following Gibbons' work on "criminogenic situations," the authors investigate the "criminogenic" nature of homelessness. Using data on a sample of homeless youth (N=390) in Toronto, Canada, they find that a significantly greater proportion of these young people commit offenses after, rather than before, leaving home. Moreover, this pattern does not appear to be an effect of age, gender, or the number of previous homeless experiences; instead, it appears to be a result of the current homeless situation (authors).

Order #: 1212

Authors: Miner, M.

Title: The Adjustment of Long Term Homeless Youth.

Source: Australian Journal of Social Issues 26(1): 24-34, 1991. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This study investigated self-image, depression, hopelessness and locus of control for 30 adolescents in Australia who had lived away from home for at least six months, as well as the relationship between maladjustment and poor experiences at home and at school prior to leaving home. Comparisons were made with 120 adolescents living at home who were employed, unemployed, at school or at tertiary institutions. It was found that homeless youth were more depressed and hopeless, with poorer self-image than all groups except unemployed adolescents. Maladjustment was correlated with negative home and school experiences. These results are discussed in terms of the debate between psychological and sociological approaches to runaway behavior, as well as the need for assessment and treatment services to be provided for long term homeless youth.

Order #: 8040

Authors: Munoz, M., Vazquez, C., Bermejo, M., Vazquez, J.J.

Title: Stressful Life Events Among Homeless People: Quantity, Types, Timing, and Perceived Causality.

Source: Journal of Community Psychology 27(1): 73-87, 1999. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Abstract: This article describes the stressful life events suffered by a multicenter, randomized sample of 262 homeless adults in Madrid, Spain. Subjects were interviewed with the List of Threatening Experiences, supplemented by nine additional items specifically related to homelessness. Participants then rated each life event in regard to its causal contribution to their homeless situation. Findings showed that homeless people have suffered a mean of 9.1 important stressful events in their lives. Most of these event occurred before (45%) or during (39%) the first homeless episode. In regard to the perceived causality of the stressful events, the authors found that homeless people have a multicausal view of their own problems. In fact, three categories of events were subjectively related to their current homeless condition: economic problems, breakdown of social ties, and mental illness. The authors discuss the implication of the findings.

Order #: 7813

Authors: Munoz, M., Vazquez, C., Koegel, P., Sanz, J., Burnam, M.A.

Title: Differential Patterns of Mental Disorders Among the Homeless in Madrid (Spain) and Los Angeles (USA).

Source: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology 33(10): 514-520, 1998. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: In this article the authors compare rates of mental disorders among homeless people in Madrid and Los Angeles (LA) and examine the ordering of the onset of both homelessness and mental disorders. In the Madrid study, 262 homeless persons were interviewed, and in the LA study, 1563 homeless persons were interviewed. Results showed no significant differences in DSM-III-R life-time prevalence rates of mental disorders between both samples. Most subjects across both cities first experienced symptoms of their mental disorders before becoming homeless. The only significant difference was that all of the depressed adults in Madrid experienced depression prior to becoming homeless, whereas this was the case with only 59% of depressed homeless people in LA. The authors discuss the reasons for these cultural differences and their implication for cross-national public health research and intervention.

Order #: 7177

Authors: Nordentoft, M., Knudsen, H.C., Jessen-Petersen, B., Krasnik, A., Saelan, H., Brodersen, A.M., Treufeldt, P., Loppenthin, P., Sahl, I., Ostergard, P.

Title: Copenhagen Community Psychiatric Project (CCPP): Characteristics and Treatment of Homeless Patients in the Psychiatric Services After Introduction of Community Mental Health.

Source: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology 32(7): 369-378, 1997. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: The main purpose of the study was to describe the characteristics of homeless psychiatric patients, and to compare the treatment they are offered to that offered to domiciled patients. An additional purpose was to analyze the prevalence of homelessness among psychiatric patients before and after the introduction of community mental health centers in Copenhagen. Cross-sectional studies were conducted in 1989 and 1991 in two intervention and two control districts before and after introduction of the new treatment modes. In 1991, 80 of 1,008 patients (8%) were homeless. The authors concluded that homeless psychiatric patients make up a difficult patient group, with problems of schizophrenia, substance abuse, and lack of motivation for treatment. The authors recommend that special efforts be made to create housing facilities that fit the needs of different types of homeless patients (authors).

International

Order #: 8463

Authors: Olufemi, O.

Title: Health of the Homeless Street Women in South Africa.

Source: Habitat International 23(4): 481-493, 1999. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: This article reports on a qualitative survey conducted among 88 homeless street women in Johannesburg inner city about their health profile. The analysis is a descriptive one that elicits information about the types and causes of diseases prevalent among the homeless women as well as their access to health care services based on the experiences of the homeless women themselves. The article, in view of the fact of the poor living and housing conditions of these women, highlights their vulnerability to certain exposure to environmental risks, which ultimately affects their health. The author suggests the need for more health security for homeless street women, and also health education and awareness programs for the women to allow for more understanding of their health needs and priorities (author).

Order #: 5612

Authors: Owen, C., Rutherford, V., Jones, M., Wright, C., Tennant, C., Smallman, A.

Title: Housing Accommodation Preferences of People With Psychiatric Disabilities.

Source: Psychiatric Services 47(6): 628-632, 1996. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: This study sought to identify the types of housing preferred by people with psychiatric disabilities seeking accommodations through a community mental health service in Sydney, Australia. Housing options available in the mental health service's catchment area were identified, and the extent of demands on residents' behavior associated with each option was assessed using an established measure. Clients examined descriptions of each housing option and rank-ordered the options based on their preferences. Clients' current levels of functioning and symptoms were also assessed (authors).

Order #: 2912

Authors: Parsons, L.

Title: Homeless Families in Hackney.

Source: Public Health 105: 287-296, 1991. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: This article describes the health status of homeless children residing with their parents in temporary accommodations in the Hackney and Tower Hamlets of England. According to the author, the hotels in the Finsbury Park area of Hackney have been used increasingly to provide temporary accommodation for homeless families. It is estimated that the numbers of families have approximately doubled in recent years and now consists of 450 families in the 33 hotels in the area. Analysis of the ethnic background of these families shows that the majority are from Bangladesh and the rest are English, West Indian and Irish. Medical records of the homeless infants and children in Hackney and Tower Hamlets suggests that their health was impaired. The author contends that while it is not possible to infer a causal relationship between homelessness and the ill-health of the children, policymakers should question whether or not these high-risk children should be living in temporary accommodations for prolonged periods of time (author).

International

Order #: 10735

Authors: Polakow, V., Guillea, C.

Title: **International Perspectives on Homelessness.**

Source: Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2001. (Book: 316 pages)

Abstract: This book examines the problem of homelessness in all types of nations, from wealthy western cultures to poor undeveloped countries. Each government and culture attends to this worldwide problem differently. This book spans four distinct regions of the globe - Europe, Australia, the Americas, and Africa - and includes eleven countries. The organization of the volume is structured to reflect the scope and magnitude of global homelessness. By beginning with an analysis of homelessness in some of the wealthiest democracies in Europe, Australia, and the United States - where resources are abundant and the impact of global capitalism on domestic infrastructures is increasingly apparent - the reader is invited to consider the consequences of neoliberal market policies in affluent countries, before shifting to an analysis of such impacts on countries in Latin America and Africa which face a confluence of additional political challenges (authors).

Available From: Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881, (203) 226-3571, <http://info.greenwood.com>.

Order #: 1156

Authors: Rondinelli, D.A.

Title: **Housing the Urban Poor in Developing Countries: The Magnitude of Housing Deficiencies and the Failure of Conventional Strategies are World-Wide Problems.**

Source: American Journal of Economics and Sociology 49(2): 153-166, 1990. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Abstract: The author reviews the magnitude of housing deficits in developing countries and discusses the growing need for low-cost shelter. He indicates that public housing, sites-and-services, slum upgrading, and government assisted self-help programs have failed to provide sufficient housing to meet the needs of the poor, and suggests that there is a need to develop new programs to reduce the cost of housing construction and increase the participation of communities and private enterprise in providing low-cost housing. A partial list of countries/regions discussed includes: Africa; Asia; Central, South and Latin America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Columbia); and the Middle East.

Order #: 6845

Authors: Saraceno, B., Barbui, C.

Title: **Poverty and Mental Illness.**

Source: Canadian Journal of Psychiatry 42(3): 285-290, 1997. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: This article describes an epidemiological investigation of the international literature concerning the relationship between poverty and mental illness. The authors reviewed data that addressed the issue of material poverty as a risk factor for the development of mental illness and as a prognostic factor for the outcome of mental illness. Results supported the notion that material poverty is a risk factor for a negative outcome among mentally ill people, and also found data that suggests that service-related variables may be determinants of outcome of mental illnesses. The authors conclude that there is a need for new programs for international cooperation in mental health in which knowledge and technology transfer is based on a service-research attitude (authors).

International

Order #: 11906

Authors: Saxena, S., Maulik, P.K., O'Connell, K., Saraceno, B.

Title: Editorial: Mental Health Care in Primary and Community Settings: Results from WHO's Project Atlas.

Source: International Journal of Social Psychiatry 48(2): 83-85, 2002. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the gradual shift in care from mental hospitals and institutions to primary and community settings. The authors discuss the struggle some less-developed countries have with balancing poor resources in infrastructure and manpower with the increasing burden of psychiatric disorders and the need to provide care. This article looks at the results of a recent international data collection exercise undertaken by WHO, from the perspective of mental health care in primary and community settings especially in developing countries (authors).

Order #: 2231

Authors: Schnabel, P.

Title: Down and Out: Social Marginality and Homelessness.

Source: The International Journal of Social Psychiatry 38(1): 59-67, 1992. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses the magnitude of homelessness in the Netherlands and the role of psychiatric services to provide services to the mentally ill homeless while protecting communities from people who may be considered bothersome, or unfit for civil life. The author also discusses the concept of social marginality and the need for developing systems of comprehensive care for the homeless (author).

Order #: 2006

Authors: Scott, J.

Title: Homelessness and Mental Illness.

Source: British Journal of Psychiatry 162: 314-324, 1993. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This review outlines the research, highlights current views on the definition and classification of homeless population in England, and offers some guidelines on avenues which need to be explored. In Great Britain, 1-2 million people may be homeless. Significant mental illness is present in 30-50% of the homeless. Functional psychoses predominate; acute distress and personality dysfunction are also prevalent. Co-morbidity of mental illness and substance abuse occurs in 20%, and physical morbidity rates exceed those of domiciled populations.

Order #: 1627

Authors: Shanks, N., Smith, S.J.

Title: British Public Policy and the Health of Homeless People.

Source: Policy and Politics 20(1): 35-46, 1992. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Abstract: This paper argues that housing policies are as responsible for the health of homeless people as are health and social service policies (and that the health profile of homeless people is substantially a housing issue). The authors contend that by "medicalising" what is essentially housing problem in the 1990s, little more can be achieved in improving the status of homeless persons than it could when the problem was criminalized in the 1890s. They conclude that housing policy-makers must bear as much responsibility as the medical profession for securing the health and welfare of homeless people .

Order #: 8459

Authors: Shaw, M., Dorling, D., Brimblecombe, N.

Title: Life Chances in Britain by Housing Wealth and for the Homeless and Vulnerably Housed.

Source: Environment and Planning A 31(12): 2239-2248, 1999. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: In this article, new findings on the average life expectancy of the population of Britain are reported according to housing wealth. In addition, estimates of mortality rates for rough sleepers, hostel residents, and bed and breakfast residents are presented. The results indicates that the death rates of bed and breakfast residents are four to five times those of the housed population, death rates for hostel residents are seven times greater, and death rates for rough sleepers are 25 times greater than those of the housed population. At the extremes, people living in the best housing in Britain can expect to live, on average, more than twice as long as those sleeping on the streets (authors).

Order #: 2781

Authors: Shimizu, S., Onode, S. and Kosugi, Y.

Title: Drinking and Alcohol Problems Among Homeless People in Japan's Doya Area: An Empirical Investigation and Analysis.

Source: Chiba, Japan: National Institute of Mental Health, 1993. (Report: 38 pages)

Abstract: The authors conducted a large-scale investigation into the lives of homeless people in Japan focusing on the relationship between their drinking problems and residency in a segregated area populated by single day-laborers called a "Doya." The findings, based on 574 interviews with homeless individuals, verified that frequency and age of drinking were no different than that reported among the general population of Japan. Adverse environmental factors were noted as a result of living in the Doya especially when combined with socioeconomic factors.

Order #: 8359

Authors: Slegers, J.

Title: Similarities and Differences in Homelessness in Amsterdam and New York City.

Source: Psychiatric Services 51(1): 100-104, 2000. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: Differences and similarities in homelessness in Amsterdam and New York City were examined, particularly in regard to persons most at risk for homelessness--those with mental illness and with substance abuse problems. Direct comparisons of the results of American and Dutch studies on homelessness are impossible, mainly because the estimates are uncertain. Because of the Dutch welfare system, Amsterdam has a smaller proportion of homeless people than New York City, although more people are homeless in Amsterdam today than 15 years ago. Neither a lack of affordable housing or sufficient income nor unemployment has been a direct cause of the increase of homelessness. As in New York City, many of the homeless in Amsterdam are mentally ill or have substance use disorders. The increase in the number of homeless people in Amsterdam consists largely of mentally ill people who would have been admitted to a mental hospital 20 years ago and of older, long-term heroin abusers who can no longer live independently. Thus, institutional factors such as fragmentation of services and lack of community programs for difficult-to-serve people are a likely explanation for the growing number of homeless people in Amsterdam. (author)

International

Order #: 7449

Authors: Slegers, J., Spijker, J., van Limbeck, J., van Engeland, H.

Title: **Mental Health Problems Among Homeless Adolescents.**

Source: Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica 97(4): 253-259, 1998. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews 18 surveys of mental health problems among homeless adolescents and reports on a pilot study of the same topic conducted in Amsterdam. Fifty homeless youths under the age of 24 were interviewed at the four service centers for homeless adolescents in Amsterdam. In total, 78% of homeless adolescents had at least one lifetime diagnosis of a psychiatric or substance abuse disorder, and 64% had at least one one-month diagnosis. The authors state that more research is needed on this subject in order to address the needs of these adolescents, if possible at an early age.

Order #: 2186

Authors: Smart, R.G., Walsh G.W.

Title: **Predictors of Depression in Street Youth.**

Source: Adolescence 28(109): 41-53, 1993. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Abstract: The extent of depression and other psychiatric problems among adolescent "street" and homeless populations is largely undocumented. Using a sample of 145 adolescent street youth interviewed in Toronto, Canada, this study examines the association of depression with alcohol, drug use and related problems; social supports, self-esteem, family background, as well as alcohol and drug use among family members. The results indicate that the best predictors of depression among street youth were self-esteem and length of time spent in hostels (authors).

Order #: 2250

Authors: Smith, C.A., Smith, C.J., Kearns, R.A. and Abbott, M.W.

Title: **Housing Stressors, Social Support and Psychological Distress.**

Source: Social Science and Medicine 37(5): 603-612, 1993. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: This article explores the relationships between the stresses associated with inadequate dwellings, social supports and psychological distress. The results of a study conducted in the two New Zealand cities of Auckland and Christchurch indicated that social support plays a role in mitigating the psychological distress associated with poor housing. However, among respondents subjected to the highest levels of housing stress, social support was not associated with reduced psychological distress, indicating the need for a more specific policy response to the issue of seriously deficient housing (authors).

Order #: 2272

Authors: Smith, C.J., Kearns, R.A. and Abbott, M.W.

Title: **A Tale of Two Cities: The Experience of Housing Problems in Auckland and Christchurch.**

Source: New Zealand Geographer 48(1): 2-10, 1992. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: This article reports the findings from a study of poorly-housed urban New Zealanders residing in the cities of Auckland and Christchurch. The authors begin by reviewing the history of housing the poor and the current prevalence of poor housing in New Zealand. This is followed by a discussion of geographical variations in housing stress, behavioral responses to stress, and associated health problems (authors).

Order #: 2242

Authors: Smith, C.J., Kearns, R.A. and Abbott, M.W.

Title: **Housing and Mental Health: Exploring the Relationships in Urban New Zealand.**

Source: Community Mental Health in New Zealand 6(2): 2-15, 1992. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Abstract: This article provides an overview of the rationale, conceptual framework, methodology and selected findings of a recent study examining relationships between housing problems and mental health in Auckland and Christchurch, New Zealand. The study analyzed the experience of psychiatric clients and households in serious housing need in the two cities. A major source of stress in both samples was overcrowding. In addition, a high proportion of the respondents did not cite any specific strategies for dealing with their housing problems. More severe housing problems were reported by women living with partners and in Maori and Pacific Island households in both cities, indicating gender and ethnic dimensions to housing disadvantage in urban New Zealand (authors).

Order #: 8001

Authors: Smith, J.

Title: **Youth Homelessness in the UK. A European Perspective.**

Source: Habitat International 23(1): 63-77, 1999. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses homelessness among young people in the United Kingdom and presents evidence on the extent of homelessness among young people who are largely excluded from official figures. The article first introduces the context in which discussions on homelessness are taking place within the European Union, a context which revolves around social policies designed to prevent social exclusion. The author then considers three questions: (1) what is a non-exclusionary definition of homelessness?(2) what is the extent of youth homelessness in the UK? and(3) if only the "roofless" are included as homeless, who are excluded? The author also discusses recent policy changes in the UK.

Order #: 8688

Authors: Springer, S.

Title: **Homelessness: A Proposal for a Global Definition and Classification.**

Source: Habitat International 24(4): 475-484, 2000. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: On the basis of an analysis of the definitions of homelessness currently in use, a change of the notion "homelessness" to "houselessness" is proposed. Houseless persons are then defined as those sleeping rough or using public or private shelters. To better understand the causes of houselessness, its environment is involved in this classification under the notion of inadequate shelter. This comprises the following non-exclusive categories: risk of houselessness, concealed houselessness, and substandard housing situations. This classification has the advantage to be adaptable to regional and national differences, while at the same time providing a global basis for data collection and comparison (author).

Order #: 8478

Authors: Stuart, H.L., Florez, J.A.

Title: Homeless Shelter Users in the Postdeinstitutionalization Era.

Source: Canadian Journal of Psychiatry 45(1): 55-62, 2000. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: This article describes the psychiatric symptomatology and mental health service needs of homeless shelter users in Calgary, Canada. A semistructured interview was conducted with a representative sample of 250 emergency shelter users. Mental health problems were measured through self-reports of nine psychiatric symptoms known to be related to illnesses prevalent among homeless populations (depression, anxiety, and psychoses). Three-quarters of the sample expressed some symptomatology. About one-third were estimated to have a significant mental health problem. The lifetime prevalence of alcohol abuse was 33.6%. Higher levels of psychiatric symptomatology appeared to relate to a wide range of hardships, personal and public health risks, addictive behaviors, victimization, economic and interpersonal life events, dissatisfaction, and stress. Also, those with significant symptomatology frequently needed mental health care services but often did not know where to access them (authors).

Order #: 5532

Authors: Tacchi, M., Scott, J.

Title: Characteristics of Homeless Women Living in London Hostels.

Source: Psychiatric Services 47(2): 196-198, 1996. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: To increase knowledge of homeless women in Britain, 49 female residents of two hostels were interviewed. The median age was 31 years, two-thirds had never married, and nearly three-fourths were born in England. When the sample was divided into younger and older groups by median age, significantly more black women were in the younger group. Older women had more serious mental illnesses and more problems with substance abuse. Median length of stay in the hostels was much shorter than the median time since becoming homeless, which supported findings that women form a "hidden- homeless" subgroup. The findings suggest that younger and older women may have different health and social service needs (author).

Order #: 2355

Authors: Teesson, M. and Buhrich, N.

Title: Prevalence of Cognitive Impairment Among Homeless Men in a Shelter in Australia.

Source: Hospital and Community Psychiatry 44(12):1187-1189, 1993. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: This study examines the prevalence of cognitive impairment among residents of a large shelter for homeless men in Sydney, Australia. Results indicate that about 40 percent of the residents surveyed showed at least mild cognitive impairment, and more than one in four showed severe impairment. The authors contend that some of the cognitively impaired residents could benefit from treatment (authors).

International

Order #: 8779

Authors: Teesson, M., Hodder, T., Buhrich, N.

Title: Substance Use Disorders Among Homeless People in Inner Sydney.

Source: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology 35(10): 451-456, 2000. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: The study aimed to assess the prevalence of alcohol and drug use disorders among homeless people in inner Sydney, Australia, to compare the Australian findings with the international literature, and to examine treatment seeking. Two hundred and ten homeless men and women randomly selected from the dining rooms of inner Sydney refuges were interviewed. DSM-IV diagnoses over the past 12 months were based on the Composite International Diagnostic Interview. Half the homeless men and 15% of the women had a diagnosis of alcohol use disorder in the past 12 months. One in five had an opiate use disorder, one in five a cannabis use disorder and one in ten a sedative or stimulant use disorder. The authors conclude that drug use disorders were more prevalent in this Australian sample than in comparable international studies (authors).

Order #: 8944

Authors: Torck, D.

Title: Voices of Homeless People in Street Newspapers: A Cross-Cultural Exploration.

Source: #Error

Abstract: This study is a discourse analysis of four street newspapers from Europe and the United States. Street newspapers (SNPs), which are sold on the street by people who are homeless, usually claim to make society aware of homelessness and related issues, to be a platform for people who are homeless, and to help them regain independence and self-respect. This analysis describes the framing of homeless people's voices and homelessness issues in these newspapers by looking at their objectives, topics, and text genres, and at the self-representation of homeless people in texts written by or about them. The study found that European SNPs give a limited platform to the voices of people who are homeless, and tend to limit these to personal narratives and poetry. In contrast, the American SNP gives a wide and diversified platform to the issues surrounding homelessness and to the individuals concerned. However, the American SNP is not completely free of a certain emphasis on feelings and pathos, as observed in the European SNP, and in many ways both evoke traditional political and media discourse on poor and marginal people, reinforcing the negative social ethos of people who are homeless (authors).

Order #: 2909

Authors: Toro, P.A. and Rojansky, A.

Title: Homelessness: Some Thoughts From An International Perspective.

Source: The Community Psychologist 24(1): 8-11, 1990. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews the international literature on homelessness in the industrialized nations. Based on this review, as well as on a series of qualitative interviews, the authors found that the United States and Great Britain have the largest homeless populations; while West Germany, Sweden, Italy, and Japan have relatively small homeless populations. Several hypotheses are presented to explain such variation, including: (1) postindustrial economic, housing and demographic shifts; (2) conservative policies; (3) immigration patterns; (4) cultural values and legal systems; (5) social services systems and deinstitutionalization; and (6) substance abuse (authors).

International

Order #: 2357

- Authors:** Trainor, J.N., Morrell-Bellai, T.L., Ballantyne, R., Boydell, K.M.
- Title:** **Housing for People with Mental Illnesses: A Comparison of Models and an Examination of the Growth of Alternative Housing in Canada.**
- Source:** Canadian Journal of Psychiatry 38(7): 494-501, 1993. (Journal Article: 7 pages)
- Abstract:** This article examines the benefits and disadvantages of two models of community housing for people with mental illnesses broadly defined as custodial and alternative housing. The authors describe custodial models, often referred to as boarding houses, nursing homes or special care homes, as large facilities with little or no emphasis on rehabilitation. Alternative housing, such as halfway houses, group homes, co-ops or supported housing, are described as small facilities with a strong rehabilitation and community integration component. Results from housing surveys conducted in 1980 and 1988 are used to examine alternative housing trends in Canada.

Order #: 6996

- Authors:** van Doorslaer, E.; Wagstaff, A.; Bleichrodt, H; et al.
- Title:** **Income-Related Inequities in Health: Some International Comparisons**
- Source:** Journal of Health Economics 16: 93-112, 1997. (Journal Article: 10 pages)
- Abstract:** This paper presents evidence on income-related inequalities in self-assessed health in nine industrialized countries. Health interview survey data were used to construct concentration curves of self-assessed health, measured as a latent variable. Inequalities in health favored the higher income groups and were statistically significant in all countries. Inequalities were particularly high in the United States and the United Kingdom. Among other European countries, Sweden, Finland and the former East Germany had the lowest inequality. Across countries, a strong association was found between inequalities in health and inequalities in income.

Order #: 2232

- Authors:** Vitelli, R.
- Title:** **The Homeless Inmate in a Maximum-Security Prison Setting.**
- Source:** Canadian Journal of Criminology: 323-331, 1993. (Journal Article: 9 pages)
- Abstract:** This article discusses study findings of 110 inmates in a maximum-security provincial institution in Ontario, Canada. The study established that over 33 percent of the inmates had no fixed address upon release. Significant differences were found between homeless and non-homeless inmates in terms of institutional behavior, occurrence of psychopathology, use of medical services, prior criminal history, and prior involvement with mental health services. The author discusses the need for more community-based programs for homeless inmates and suggests directions for future research in this area (author).

Order #: 8809

- Authors:** Warnes, A.M., Crane, M.A.
- Title:** **The Achievements of a Multiservice Project for Older Homeless People.**
- Source:** Gerontologist 40(5): 618-626, 2000. (Journal Article: 9 pages)
- Abstract:** This article reports the achievements of an experimental multiservice center in London for older street people. It begins with reviews of the types of long-term accommodation available for resettlement and the work of its outreach team, 24-hour open access rooms, and residential, assessment, and resettlement services. Two outcomes are examined: whether users returned to the streets; and whether they were resettled in long-term housing. Those with alcohol dependency were most difficult to resettle. Logistic regression analyses of the factors influencing the two outcomes indicate that the duration of residence in the center was the predominant influence (authors).

Order #: 6844

Authors: Warrington, M.

Title: **Running To Stand Still: Housing the Homeless in the 1990's.**

Source: Area 28(4): 471-481, 1996. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This article looks at the problem of homelessness in Britain. The author asserts that only by examining the nature of the housing stock is it possible to assess the true scale of the homelessness problem. The author argues that the shift in housing priorities bought on by the Housing Act of 1980, which sought to increase home ownership while reducing the role of local authorities in the provision of housing, led to an inability of local governments to respond to the housing needs of the increasing homeless population. The author concludes that the structural problems of homelessness can only be judged in the context of the availability of resources to meet the demand.

Order #: 7635

Authors: Wing, J.K.

Title: **Research Designs for the Evaluation of Services.**

Source: In Knudsen, H.C., and Thornicroft, G. (eds.), Mental Health Service Evaluation. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 37-49, 1996. (Book Chapter: 13 pages)

Abstract: The intention of this chapter is to show that research highly relevant for the evaluative comparison of alternative patterns of service can be successfully carried out even though strictly controlled designs are rarely applicable. The author contends that such research would be based firstly on the routine application of methods of clinical audit, secondly on routine monitoring using high-quality data, and finally on the sampling frames provided by the resulting epidemiologically based mental health information systems. Examples are taken mainly from the United Kingdom. The author concludes that the planning of services could be both improved and speeded up by the adoption of an audited recording system based on a minimum of routinely collected clinical data collected once only by the clinicians themselves. Such systems would also support more practically applicable evaluative research (author).

Order #: 10742

Authors: World Health Organization.

Title: **The World Health Report 2001. Mental Health: New Understanding, New Hope.**

Source: Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2001. (Report: 169 pages)

Abstract: This landmark World Health Organization publication aims to raise public and professional awareness of the real burden of mental disorders and their costs in human, social and economic terms. At the same time it intends to help dismantle many of those barriers - particularly of stigma, discrimination and inadequate services - which prevent many millions of people worldwide from receiving the treatment they need and deserve. It is a comprehensive review of what is known about the current and future burden of disorders, and the principal contributing factors. It examines the scope of prevention and the availability of, and obstacles to, treatment. It deals in detail with service provision and planning; and it concludes with a set of far-reaching recommendations that can be adapted by every country according to its needs and its resources (authors).

Available From: World Health Organization, bookorders@who.int, www.who.int/whr/2001/main/en/pdf/whr2001.en.pdf.